

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

A. Pola Kalimat

- (+) S + to be (is,am,are) + V-ing + O+ keterangan waktu.
- (-) S + to be (is,am,are) + not + V-ing + O+ keterangan waktu
- (?) To be (is,am,are) + S + V ing + O+ keterangan waktu?

Contoh :

- (+) We are studying English at BEC now. (-) We aren't studying English at BEC now (?) Are we studying English at BEC now?

1. Kalimat menyangkal (negative)

Kalimat menyangkal (negative) dibentuk dengan menambahkan "not" sesudah to be (am not, is not/ isn't, are not/ aren't) dan ditempatkan sesudah subjek kalimat.

Contoh :

- Mary is not/ isn't typing the monthly report.
- The students are not/ aren't studying English in the classroom. I'm not/ am not preparing a minute of meeting.

2. Kalimat tanya (interrogative)

Kalimat tanya (interrogative statement) dibentuk dengan menempatkan to be (is, am, atau are) di depan kalimat. Dalam kalimat tanya to be "am, is, atau are" artinya "apakah".

Contoh : Are you doing your homework?

- Is your father still working in the office? Are the children playing in the garden?

3. Kesesuaian subject dan auxiliary verb di tenses ini adalah sebagai berikut :

AM digunakan oleh subject *I*.

IS digunakan oleh subject *she, he, dan it*.

ARE digunakan oleh subject *you, we, dan they*.

B. Penggunaan

- 1. Present continuous tense digunakan untuk menunjukkan suatu kejadian atau peristiwa yang sedang terjadi atau berlangsung

saat kita sedang bicara

Contoh:

- My brother **is painting** the house. Please be quiet! The baby **is sleeping**.

Listen! The neighbors **are quarrelling** again.

- 2. Present continuous tense digunakan untuk menunjukkan suatu kejadian atau peristiwa yang bersifat sementara (temporary). Contoh:

I **am living** with my friend until I can find a house. This machine **is not working** well.

John **is living** in his friend's flat at the moment.

David is always busy because **he is working** on his thesis.

- 3. Present continuous tense digunakan untuk menunjukkan suatu keadaan atau situasi yang berubah-ubah.

Contoh:

The population of Indonesia **is rising** very fast.

Our economic situation is already very bad and it is getting worse.

The cost of living is increasing. Every month things are dearer.

4. Present continuous tense digunakan untuk menunjukkan sesuatu yang akan dilakukan di waktu yang akan datang dan telah direncanakan atau ditentukan sebelumnya.

Contoh: I am meeting my father at the station tomorrow morning.

We are holidaying in Europe next month.

My father is having a meeting with his staff tomorrow morning.

5. Beberapa kata kerja tidak digunakan dalam present continuous tense. Kita tidak boleh mengatakan, "I am liking mango very much," tapi kita harus mengatakan, "I like mango very much." Beberapa kata kerja yang tidak digunakan dalam present continuous tense adalah:

kata yang menyangkut pancaindera : see, hear, notice, recognize.

kata-kata yang menyangkut emosi : want, desire, smell, notice, forgive, wish, care, like, hate, adore, dislike.

kata-kata yang menyangkut pikiran : think, feel, realize, understand, know, mean, suppose, believe, expect, remember, recollect, forget, recall, trust, mind.

kata-kata yang menyangkut milik : own, belong, possess.

kata-kata kerja seperti : seem, signify, appear,- contain, consist, keep, concern, matter

Contoh :

a. I am knowing her well. (Poor)

I know her well. (Good)

b. I am understanding what you are meaning (Poor)

I understand what you mean. (Good)

- C. Kata/frase yang biasa digunakan dalam present continuous tense

| | | |
|------------------|---|----------------|
| ✓ Now | : | Sekarang |
| ✓ At present | : | Sekarang Ini . |
| ✓ At this moment | : | Pada Saat Ini |
| ✓ Right now | : | Sekarang Ini |
| ✓ Still | : | Masih |
| ✓ Look | : | Lihat |
| ✓ Listen | : | Dengarkan |